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Dr. R. C. Archibald, of Brown University, has spent the year 1909-10, on leave of absence, studying in Paris. He returns next year as assistant professor of mathematics.

Mr. H. C. Currier, instructor in mathematics at Brown University, has leave of absence for the coming academic year. He will spend the year in study in German universities.

Dr. Phillips, instructor in mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is attending lectures at the University of Chicago during the present Summer.

Professor F. S. Woods, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will resume his duties in the autumn, after a year's absence in Europe.

Mr. C. J. West, fellow in mathematics in the University of Illinois, has been appointed instructor in mathematics in the University of Ohio.

Mr. Benjamin Carter, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed instructor in mathematics at Colby College, Maine.

Professor G. A. Miller will teach in the summer session at the University of Illinois.

Dr. O. D. Kellogg, of the University of Missouri, has been promoted to a full fellowship in mathematics.

Mr. R. P. Baker, instructor in mathematics at the University of Iowa, has been promoted to an assistant professorship.

Professor E. H. Moore will spend six weeks in Colorado and return to lecture at the University of Chicago during the second term of the summer quarter.

BOOKS.

First Course in Algebra. By Herbert E. Hawkes, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Yale University, William A. Luby, and Frank C. Touton, Instructors in Mathematics, Central High School, Kansas City, Mo. 12mo, cloth, vii+334 pages, list price $1.00. Boston and Chicago: Ginn & Co.

“The ‘First Course in Algebra’ is designed for the first year's work. The topics considered have been strictly limited to those which belong primarily to study in the first year. Many helpful suggestions, the fruit of the widespread discussion of mathematical teaching which has marked the progress of the past ten years, are embodied in the book.

Difficult exercises have been avoided. Those given are new, varied, graded with extreme care, and amply sufficient to develop the essentials of elementary technic. The principles, so far as possible, are developed from the student's knowledge of arithmetic.

An abundance of typical solutions are given, and rules based on them have been carefully stated in full. Wherever practicable, suitable methods of checking are illustrated."

Plain Trigonometry. By Fletcher Durel, Ph. D., Head of the Mathematics Department of the Lawrenceville School. 8vo, cloth. 184+114 pages of tables. Price, $1.25. New York: Charles E. Merrell Co.

Among the special features claimed for this book, are the following: Under each case in the solution of triangles, examples are given in which the degrees are divided sexagessimally and decimally, the latter division of the degree meeting the new requirements of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. A chapter given to the treatment of logarithms and other properties; a chapter in which the application of trigonometry are reduced to a system; and the enlivening of the subject matter by a chapter on the history of Trigonometry.

The author, in the arrangement of his logarithmic work adopted the form of tabulation used in the U. S. Navy Department and by engineers in general. This, to my mind, is of doubtful pedagogical value, since it omits the equality signs and thus breaks the solution into fragments instead of presenting it in concise symbolic sentences.

The book is neatly written and systematically arranged. The publishers have done their part to make the work attractive to both teacher and student. F.

Factor Table for the First Ten Millions. By D. N. Lehmer, Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institute of Washington, 1909. xiv+476 pages.

The chief factor tables published hitherto are those by Burckhardt for the first three millions, Glaisher for the next three millions, and Dase and Rosenberg for the seventh, eighth and ninth millions; they contain no less than 246 errors listed by Lehmer. In view of the difficulty of obtaining copies of certain of these tables, the appearance of Lehmer's table in a single volume will be very welcome to arithmeticians. The greater accuracy of Lehmer's tables rests not merely upon the essential improvements in its construction but chiefly upon the fact that it was constructed independently of the earlier tables, so that errors could be eliminated by noting discrepancies with the earlier tables, as detected by a comparison, entry for entry, made five times. Finally a very important check was made by counting the primes within various limits and comparing these counts with the numbers computed by Bertelsen by a modification of Meissel's method, the results tallying in every case. We congratulate Dr. Lehmer on this happy conclusion of his formidable task and express our gratitude to the Carnegie Institution for its aid in the preparation and publication of this monumental table. L. E. DICKSON.

Elementary Experimental Mechanics. By A. Wilmer Duff, M. A., D. Sc., (Edinburgh) Professor of Physics in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass. 12mo. Red cloth, ix+267 pages. Price, $1.60 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This book is an attempt to make mechanics as attratctive as possible by a suitable collection of laboratory exercises. Among them are the Addition of Displacements, Path of Projectile, Motion of Pendulum, Simple Harmonic Motion, Force and Acceleration, Conical Pendulum, Friction, Moment of Force, Kinetic and Potential Energy, Torsion Pendulum, the Gyroscope, Torsion of a Wire, Flexure of a Bar, Archimedes' Principle, etc., etc. The apparatus to cary out the experiments is of the simplest design. The explanation and discussion is clear and fairly exhaustive. The author tells us that while the exercises have been chosen with a view to elucidate principles, yet the necessity of precise measurement has been kept in mind. The aim of the course, he says, is to stimulate reflection on concepts and principles and the value of each exercise is in proportion to the importance and number of physical ideas which must be considered in performing the exercise.

The book is neat and attractive in appearance, and its contents will be very valuable to those teachers who can avail themselves of its use. F.

Elementary Projective Geometry. By A. G. Pickford, Sometime Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Headmaster of the Holme Grammar School, Oldham. 8vo. Red cloth, xi+256 pages. Price, 4s. Cambridge, Eng.: The University Press. New York. U. S. A.: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author of this work has arranged in orderly sequence the elementary propositions of Plane Projective Geometry, assuming on the part of the student only a knowledge of the first six books of Euclid or their equivalent. Proceeeing from the projective unit, the cross-ratio of four colinear points or four concurrent lines, the author takes up the discussion of projective rows and pencils, and the involution of six points or lines. He then deduces the properties of the curves of the second degree, the properties of the polars, and inscribed and circumscribed polygons, with construction of conics satisfying five given conditions.

The book ends with a brief consideration of Polar Reciprocation and Plane Homology, also brief notes on Projection in Space. In keeping with all work done by the University Press, the typography and mechanical execution of the book is first class. F.

An Introduction to Physical Science. By Frederick H. Getman, Ph. D., Associate in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College, formerly Carnegie Research Assistant in Physical Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University. 12mo, cloth. v+257 pp. 129 figures. Price, $1.50 net. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

The author of this work, believing that many of the difficulties encountered by the beginner in chemistry may be traced to his unfamiliarity with the metric system, with the laws of elementary mechanics, or with simple thermal and electrical phenomena, has prepared this book to meet the needs of this class of students.

The work thus embodies a series of simple experiments demonstrating the more important phenomena in heat, light, electricity, and magnetism. F.

An Introduction to the Science of Radio-Activity. By Charles W. Raffety. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, xii+208 pages. Price, $1.25 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This book attempts "to give a concise and popular account of the properties of the radio-active elements and the theoretical conceptions which are introduced by the study of radio-active phenomena." The author has succeeded very well in giving the reader a fair idea of the main discoveries made during the last decade in this most interesting field of physical research.

The book is divided into three parts: The descriptive, containing eight chapters; the theoretical, containing eight chapters; and the practical, containing five chapters.

Every chapter is full of interest. F.

Problemes et Exercises de Mathêmatiques Gênerales. E. Fabry, Professeur a L'Universite de Montpellier. 8vo. Paper, 420, pages. Price, 10fr. Paris: A. Hermann & Sons.

In this book is to be found a fine collection of problems in Algebra, Analytic Geometry, Analysis, and Mechanics, covering the first 80 pages. The remainder of the book is devoted to the solution of the problems and their discussion. It is a good book from which to draw problems for supplementary exercises. F.